

History Museum of Police of RA

The main task of the History museum of the Police of the Republic of Armenia is to promote widely the traditions of Armenian police activity, education of police officers full with patriotic spirit, help to strengthen discipline and legality, improve to the ways of educational work, as well as strengthen the authority of the police.

In honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and related to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet militia, on the 10th of November, 1977, a museum of military and labor glory of the MIA of the Armenian SSR was created including four rooms and involved in the building of the Yerevan secondary school of militia of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The establishment of the museum included employees of the political department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of USSR, members of the Council of Veterans of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who were looking for, during 3 months, within regional/city police bodies of the State Archives of the Armenian SSR, in the Museum of the Revolution, among veterans of the party, the police and gained about 1000 exhibits/ photographs , filing of old newspapers, personal belongings of militia veterans, memoirs of old Chekists, etc. /

Annually, the Museum was filled with new exhibits, relics, documents and essential materials, which reveal the history of the militia of our republic, the establishment and development of its subdivisions on the places in 1929, and pages about countering banditry during 1920 as well as during Great

Patriotic War, countering criminal elements, thievery, rogues, parasites, derelicts and the enemies of labor society.

According to the order of No. 375 of the Ministry of Culture of USSR, made on 24.07.1984, the museum was awarded with the honorable title “National Museum”, and in 1986 the museum was awarded within the titles of assembly, nutrition and propaganda of cultural centers.

In 1994 the Museum moved from the building of the Yerevan High School MIA USSR to the Training center of MIA of RA. In August 2010 Police Border of RA under the chairmanship of Police of RA, Head A. Sargsyan ordered to restart the works of the museum. As the Head of the Veterans Association of Police of RA, G. Abovyan sent a letter to the Chief of Police of RA V. Gasparyan with the same proposal.

In connection with the formation of the Educational Complex of Police of RA in august 2013, according to the initiative of the Chief of Police of RA V. Gasparyan, the Museum of Labor and War Glory of MIA Arm.S.SR was renamed **as the Museum of Police of RA** and moved into the building of the Educational Complex of Police of RA. The museum restarted work on the 8th of May, 2015 devoted to 70th anniversary of victory during the Great Patriotic War.

The museum consists of 7 sections.

The first section deals with the history of the museum. Copies, photos and documents of the museum creation and its orders are placed in the showcase. The photos introduce the Museum of Military-Labor Glory of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs located in the building of the Yerevan Secondary School of the USSR Militia, then the museum moved into the

Training Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of RA and the History Museum of the Police of RA located in the Police Educational Complex of RA.

The second section introduces the ancient times of Armenia. The work of the Italian painter Giuliano Jasso done at the end of the 19th shows the suicide made by the Armenian King Arshak II during 367 AD and at the same time the drawing is about a police officer (vostanik) named Drastamat and his devotion to the King Arshak II.

The third part deals with the period when Eastern Armenia joined Russia, from 1828 to 1917. The photo shows 1914. In Dilijan, it is presented the Kyokhva family, the Cossacks performing the functions of the gendarmerie.

The 4th part deals with the period of the First Republic of Armenia, from May 1918 to December 1920, from the First Minister of Internal Affairs of Armenia Aram Manukyan to Simon Vratsyan.

The 5th part introduces the Soviet period from 1920 to 1940. The photo shows Felix Dzerzhinsky, Chairman of the Pan-Russian Extraordinary Commission on Counter-Revolution, and Chairman of the Transcaucasian Similar Committee, attached to the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR George Atarbekyan.

The photo of Mamikon Karapetyan, the head of the criminal intelligence department of the police, the autobiography, the diploma, the photo of Georgy Hakhumyan, the deputy head of the Yerevan police school, the biography, the photo of Hazarapet Grigoryan, who is actively involved in the banditry counter-movement, are presented. On the photo- Suren Tovmasyan, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs during 1940-1942, a

participant in the Great Patriotic War, who later held the position of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.

The 6th section-1941-1945-heroic pages of the participation of workers of militia in the Great Patriotic War.

In the first days of the war, about 300 militia workers of Armenia went to the front from the very first days and fought heroically for our Motherland. Some of them were not destined to return from the front. They covered their names with eternal glory: Hero of the Soviet Union, junior militia sergeant Arakelyan Suren, militia sergeant O. Abramyan, militia sergeant A. Hayrapetyan, junior militia sergeant Kirakosyan Gevorg, militia junior lieutenant S. Saghatelyan, militia lieutenant, holder of orders Dallakyan Vladimir, militia junior sergeant Asryan Vahan, militia sergeant Abovyan Grigor, junior militia sergeant M. Nazaryan, militia lieutenant Sergei Sargisan, militia lieutenant Hakobyan Levon.

In order to fully display the mentioned period, the director of the National Archives of Armenia Mr. A. Virabyan provided significant assistance to the museum.

With the help of A. Virabyan we managed to get from the National Archives of the Russian Federation the copies of the decrees of the presidency of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding the title of Hero of the Soviet Union to the employees of the USSR Interior Ministry, which are placed in the museum. It should be noted that the Russian President's Decree No. 586 of May 5, 2011 on the conferment of the honorary title of "City of Military Glory" of the Russian Federation in the city of Anapa states that the hero of the Soviet Union, employee of the Armenian SSR Internal Affairs Suren Arakelyan

performed his immortal heroism in Anapa, repeating the heroism of Alexander Motrossov.

It should be noted that on the 8th of May, 2015, a memorial wall of the mentioned heroes was solemnly opened in the territory of the Educational Complex. The event was attended by a number of high-ranking officials and students of Yerevan Secondary School No. 32, where from 1980 up to his death, in 1989 hero of the Soviet Union A. Manukyan worked as a teacher of military science.

Photo named "Forward, Communists!" and the "Sacred War" poem encouraged soldiers to liberate the homeland from the enemy.

The uniform of Major General Gurgen Akopov and the stand about Alexei Hekimyan cover the activities of the civil war participant composer. He also covers the events dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the RA Police General Investigation Department.

Khalikov's heroism is introduced in the museum. In 1978 Khalikov, a senior sergeant of the USSR MIA, who was awarded the Order of the Red Star by the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died at the hands of a criminal while maintaining public order in Yerevan on April 6, 1978. Khalikov gave his life for the lives of the Armenian brothers and sisters, as well as for the protection of the interests of our multinational Great Homeland.

Pupils of the training school of the junior command staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, employees of various subdivisions of the city administration, fighters of militarized fire brigades took part in the construction of the Yerevan Metro in November 1980, December and January 1981. That heroic battle found its place in the museum.